EVERYBODY

TWO CENTS.

TAFT REPLIES.

Member of Ohio Federation of Labor Makes Inquiry

Regarding His Views on the

Regarding His Views on the Question of Injunctions.

The Secretary Says, and Should Fifth Panel of 100 Summoned in the Thaw Case. Be Subject to Limitations.

stated in a letter in reply to questions propounded by Llewellyn Lewis of the Ohio Federation of Labor.

Secretary Taft prefaces his statement with a declaration that he believes it to be "highly beneficial and entirely of another subpoena on the young wolawful for laborers to unite in their

"First—You ask what I would think of the enactment of a law defining the cases in which a temporary restraining order may issue, and defining in specific terms the language in which such order may be framed. I see no objection to the enactment of a statute which shall define the rights of labor-former employer. which shall define the rights of labor-ers in their controversies with their former employers. As this statute would fix the full limits of their ac-tion it would necessarily furnish a definite rule for determining the cases dennite rule for determining the cases in which injunctions might issue as well as their character and scope. It should be said that this statute, however, if enacted by congress could relate only to the District of Columbia or some to the District of Columbia or some place within the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal government, or to those employers and employes whose rela-tions are within congressional definition and control. Generally the law governing the relations between em-ployer and employe is a state law and ployer and employe is a state law and is only enforced in the federal court when the jurisdiction arises by reason of the diverse citizenship of the parties. Speaking generally, however, both as to federal and state legislation I see to federal and state legislation I see to federal and state which shall so far as possible define the rights of both far as possible define the rights of both parties in such controversies more account's ruling in the matter. The prosecution's fifteenth peremptory challenge was directed against Clayton R. Olena, a clerk. The progress in disposing of talesmen at the morning session was slow. Both District Attorney Jerome and Mr. Littleton for the defense were inclined to question the proposed jurges at

them and for the public.

"Second—You ask me what I think of a provision that no restraining order or injunction shall issue except after notice to the defendant and a hearing is had. This was the rule under the federal statutes many years, but it was subsequently abolished. In the class of cases to which you refer. I do not see any objection to the remarkment of that federal statute. Inhearing is had. This was the rule under the federal statutes many years, but it was subsequently abolished. In the class of cases to which you refer, I do not see any objection to the remactment of that federal statute. Indeed, I have taken occasion to say in public speeches that the power to issue injunction ex parte has given rise to certain abuses and injustice to the laborers engaged in a peaceable strike. Men leave employment on a strike, Counsel for the employer applies to a judge and presents an affidavit averring fear of threatened violence and making such a case on the exparte statement that the judge feels called upon to issue a temporary restraining order. The temporary restraining order. The temporary restraining order is served on the strikers, they are not lawyers; their fears straining order is served on the strikers, they are not lawyers; their fears are aroused by the process with which are aroused by the process with the process wit they are not acquainted, and, although their purpose may have been entirely lawful, their common determination to carry through the strike is weakened by an order which they never have had an opportunity to question and which is calculated to discourage their proceeding in their original purpose. To avoid this injustice, as I have already said, the federal statute might well be made what it was originally, requiring nowhat it was originally, requiring notice and a hearing before an injunc-

"Third-In answer to your question. it would seem that it is unnecessary to impose any limitation as to the time for a final hearing, if, before an infor a final hearing, it, before an injunction can issue at all notice and hearing must be given. The third question is relevant and proper only should the power of issuing ex parte injunctions be retained in court. In such cases I should think it eminently proper that the statute should require court issuing an ex parte injunc tion to give the person against whom the injunction was issued an opportunity to have hearing thereon within miral Evans, which is due here toa very short space of time, not to exceed, I should say, three or four days.
"Fourth—Your fourth query is in effect, what I would think of a provision in such cases by which the con-temnor, that is, the person charged with the violation of an order of in-junction might object to the judge who issued the injunction as the one to the issue whether the injunction been violated and to fix punishment in case of conviction and thereby require another judge to try the is-sue and impose sentence if necessary. "In federal court in such a case it

senior circuit judge of the circuit court should, upon the application of the defendant or contemnor, designate another district or circuit judge to sit and hear the issue presented. I do not think such a restriction would be unnecessary. But I admit that there is a nopular feeling that in would be proper to provide that the senior circuit judge of the circuit court should, upon the application of be unnecessary. But I admit that the pavilion.

In the pavilion it is to the interest of a bank, postuporter is a popular feeling that in contempt proceedings and the very name zilian navy at Tijuca park.

It is to the interest of a bank, postuporter in it is to the interest of a bank, postuporter in the monitoring i of the proceedings suggests it, the judge issuing the injunction has a personal sensitiveness in respect to its violation and therefore that he does not bring to the trial of the issue presented by the charge of contempt of his order the calm judicial mind which insures justice. I think that this popular feeling is in most cases un-founded, but I believe that it is better, where it can be done without injuring the authority of the court and the efficiency of its process, to grant such a privilege to the contemnor and thus avoid an appearance of injustice even at some inconvenience in the matter of securing another judge. There is some analogy, though it is not complete, between the exclusion of a judge from sitting in the court of annests to from sitting in the court of appeals to review a decision of his own, which now obtains in the practice of the fed-eral court of appeals statute, and the

It is of the highest importance that tures for today: the authority of the court to enforce its own orders effectively should not be weakened and therefore I am opposed to the intervention of a jury be-

tween the court decree and its enforcement by contempt proceedings.

"It would mean long delay and greatly weaken the authority of the court. I do not think that the permission to change the judge of which would constitute a serious delay or injure the efficacy of the order while it may weetly greater public confidence.

POWER IS ABUSED. SEVEN SWORN JURORS.

He Favors Notice and a Hearing for the Enjoined.

Martin's Ferry, Jan. 10.—The views of the use and abuse of injunctions are to the use and abuse of injunctions are stream in a letter in reply to questions

New York, Jan. 10.—The fifth day of the second trial of Harry K. Thaw found the opposing attorneys still engaged at the task of jury building. There were seven sworn jurors in the box when the day's proceedings began with the fifth panel of 100 talesmen to draw from in filling the vacancies. The box had been filled when the luncheon recess was ordered, the last five men being subject to peremptory chalbeing subject to peremptory chal-

lenges Rumors of a mistake in identity when an attempt was made to serve Edna Goodrich, the actress, wanted as a witman at the theater where she is play-

be from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., with an hour for luncheon.

Justice Dowling accepted the prevailing opinion that the five jury years and the five jury years are stated in the five jury years.

ing opinion that the five jury vacancies existing when today's session began would not be filled from the panel which reported this morning. Four absentees from yesterday's panel

Four absentees from yesterday's panel came in today, secured the remission of their fines and were examined for service. The last one of the four, William H. McHugh, a clerk, qualified as a temporary juror. McHugh had some question in his mind as to what should be considered a reasonable doubt in weighing the evidence. He concluded, however, that he would accept the court's ruling in the matter.

parties in such controversies more accurately. Indeed, the more exactly the law of limitation on the actions of both parties are understood, the better for them and for the public.

Littleton for the defense were inclined to question the proposed jurors at the great length and during the first hour only nine names had been drawn from the clerk's box.

The eleventh talesman called finally was accepted temporarily. He was Frank J. Howell, vice president of a drill manufacturing concern, who said:
"Being a man of some degree of in-telligence I have formed an opinion

fore the luncheon recess was ordered and for the fifth time since the trial began the box was fully occupied. Justice Dowling directed the attorneys to be ready to proceed with the peremptory process of elimination after

INCLUDES A PICNIC.

Schedule of the Entertainments for Bob Evans' Men at Rio.

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 10.—The official and final arrangement for the entercan battleship fleet under Rear Ad-miral Evans, which is due here tomorrow, was made known today. It has been approved by Irving B. Dudley, the American ambassador and is

January 12, officers of the fleet will visit the minister of foreign affairs, Baron DeRio Branco.

January 13, visit to Dr. Penna, president of the Republic at Petropolis, in the evening a banquet at the American embassy at Petropolis.

January 14, breakfast given by the president of the Republic at Petropol-is and a garden party at the embassy. January 16, fete by the American blony at Fluminenz park,

The weather today while it has main-tained the same warm equilibrium so characteristic of the present season has the dust has surged into every nook and crevice in the city. A black suit is easily transformed into a receptacle for real estate, so much so that it takes about 15 minutes for a dress suit to look like a rural garb. The streets and especially Kansas avenue are suffering from a lack of cleanliness and a scarcity of moisture. The wind today aggre-gates 20 miles an hour from the north-west. The following are the tempera-

NOT RIGHT KIND

Mr. Royce Doesn't Approve Oklahoma Banking Law.

Bears Every Indication of Being Hastily Drawn.

OUTLINES HIS PLAN.

Would Make Levy of One Per Cent of Deposits.

This Would Be Paid in Ten Annual Installments.

Bank Commissioner John Q. Royce does not approve of the provisions of the guaranty deposit law passed by the legislature of Oklahoma, and will not ecommend a law of that kind to the coming special session of the legislature.

"The Oklahoma law," says Mr. Royce, bears every indication of having been drawn and passed in great haste. It seems to be pieces of several other laws hastily patched together. For example, the first paragraph of the law makes it absolutely obligatory on every bank in the state to come in under the provisions of the law, while further on is a paragraph which implies that banks are not obliged to take advantage of the law if they prefer to stay out. Neither does the Oklahoma law make

which I expect to embody into a bill. I don't know who will introduce that bill, but I understand that several measures are being prepared. Senator Quincy has one, I understand, and also Senator Waggener. There will probably be five or six proposed plans, and the legislature must select the one that seems best to it.

Mr. Royce's Plan. "My plan, in a general way, is as fol-

"I propose that the state treasurer and bank commissioner be made the custodians for this fund. Let a levy of however, that he would accept the court's ruling in the matter.

The prosecution's fifteenth peremptory challenge was directed against Clayton R. Olena, a clerk.

The progress in disposing of talesmen at the morning session was slow.

The progress in disposing of talesmen at the morning session was slow. and a half of dollars. But it might be somewhat of a hardship for a bank to pay one per cent of its deposits all at once. For instance, the Bank of Topeka would have to put up \$18,000. So I propose to arrange it this way: each bank will put up the 1 per cent in cash, but will be allowed to retain, credited to its reserve, nine-tenths of that sum. The money will actually be in the state treasury, but it will be credited to the

vaults, but will be redeposited with the bonded state banks, and will draw 2 per cent interest. I propose that this 2 per cent interest be paid back to the banks which make the deposit in the form of a yearly dividend.

"In case of a bank failure, the bank commissioner would at once take charge of the failed bank. He would appoint a receiver if he would appoint a receiver if he thought the assets were insufficient to The receiver would make all depositors and their liquidate. The credits, and after paying out all the bank's funds, would pay off the balance out of the state guaranty fund. The assets of the bank would then be converted into cash, and the money restored to the state. If the bank was in good shape, my plan would be to simply have the bank commissioner and the bank commissioner and deputy instead of a

appoint a special deputy instead of a receiver, and liqudiate the bank.
"In case at any time the guaranty fund should fall below one per cent of the average daily deposits of the Kansas banks, the state treasurer and would bank commissioner would have authority to draw on the banks to make up the deficit, in proportion to

their daily balances.
"I do not believe there would be banks. In the first place I favor a banks. In the first place I favor a provision which would eliminate all deposits bearing over 3 per-cent in-terest from the benefits of the guaranty. This would prevent a new bank dragging away deposits from an old bank by raising rates of interest. The fact that each bank was guaranteeing the business of all the other banks is in itself a guaranty against wild cat banking. The bank-ers themselves know the condition of other banks better than anybody else. January 19, picnic given by the Brazilian navy at Tijuca park.

On January 20, there probably will be a reception on board of some of the American battleships.

The fleet is scheduled to leave January 21.

It is Still Warm.

The weather today while it has main.

Summary of Oklahoma Law. The Oklahoma law was approved by Governor Haskell on December 17. Printed in pamphlet form it takes

about six ordinary sized pages.
Section 1 provides that a state banking board is created composed of the governor, lieutenant governor, president of the state board of agriculture, state treasurer and state auditor.
Section 2 says that within 60 days
the state banking board shall levy
against the capital stock an assessment of 1 per cent of the bank's daily
average deposits, less the deposits of
state funds properly secured, for the

JOHN M. WORK TO SPEAK.

Socialist Issues a Challenge to Repub licans and Democrats.

The Topeka socialists have engaged Jno. M. Work, a member of national executive committee of the Post ed Jno. M. Work, a member of national executive committee of the socialist party to speak at Lincoln Post hall Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mr. Work challenges any Republican or Democrat to meet him in debate on the subject, "Resolved that Socialism is the True Solution of the Public Problems of the Day." Admission from

HIS JUDGMENT BAD.

So Much Is Admitted by John R. Walsh on the Stand.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—The cross examination of John R. Walsh, the banker, in his trial here was resumed today. The interrogation by Assistant District Attorney Dobyns was directed to the question of Walsh's reports to the Chicago Clearing House association with respect to the "memorandum" notes which figured in the evidence brought out by the prosecution. "Did the clearing house know that you were carrying these notes in the bank?" the witness was asked.

"I don't know," he replied.

"Did you give them any information concerning these notes outside of the reports?" Mr. Barbour asked.

Mr. Walsh announced in the negative.

Mr. Waish announced in the negative.

"Turning to the building of the Southern Missouri road, I will ask you if the Chicago National bank was in the business of building railroads?"

"The Illinois Southern was building the Missouri extension."

"Didn't the bank furnish the money?"

money?"
"Yes, the bank had an interest in the Illinois Southern, and I thought the extension would be a good thing for the road and that it would be a good thing for the bank."
"Did you think the securities of the

"Did you think the securities of the road given as collateral for the advances of money were safe and good?"
"I never did anything in my life that I didn't think was all right."
Pressed for a more direct reply, Mr. Walsh answered:
"Yes, I thought the securities were good."

"I intended to get the road in shape so that it could be sold and then the bank could get out of it."

SIX CARS WENT OFF.

Wreck on Southern Pacific Kills Three and Ligures Twelve.

San Jose, Cal., Jan. 10.—South-bound train No. 10, Sunset express, on the Southern Pacific railroad, was wrecked last evening at Rucker, miles below here and Mrs. A. P. Boyd and her little son of Portland, Ore., were killed. An unknown tramp, stealing a ride on the brake beams, was also killed. Twelve persons were

A partial list of the injured follows: William Ferguson, Lawrence, William Ferguson, Lawrence,
Mass., badly crushed; may die,
A. Saunders, Chicago, badly crushed.
William Oakley, Santa Cruz, Cal.;

A. E. Belleme, New Orleans, frac-Mr. and Mrs. M. Weckert, Bellaquest, S. D.; scalp wound, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Herber, Chi-

cago, arms and wrists cut.
The cause of the wreck is known. Six coaches behind the gine left the track. One was rolled into the country road, and passengers in this were the most seriously hurt. The train was made up in San Francisco and its terminal is New Orleans.

BOTH ARE IN JAIL

Schmitz and Ruef Will Try to Their Bonds Reduced

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 10 .- Eugene Schmitz and Abraham Ruef, the two convicted grafters, who received a decision yesterday in their favor from the district court of appeals, are H. B. Hewitt, Topeka; H. N. Gaines, today both the county fail, in cus. Topeka; S. H. Allen, Topeka; Albert today both the county jail, in cusr daily balances.

I do not believe there would be slightest danger from wild cat slightest danger from wild cat be made to have their bonds reduced. A. Jordan, Riley county; Robert Schmitz is held on 45 indictments Hauserman, Riley county. with bonds to the amount of \$400,000 Ruef is held on 122 indictments, his bonds amounting to \$1,170,000. their request of a reduction is not complied with the lower court, both will take the matter direct to the supreme court. The cases of Patrick Calhoun, Thornwell Mulially, William M. Abbott, Tirey L. Ford, Ruef, Schmitz and former Supervisor F. P. Nicholas come up for trial on bribery Nicholas come up for trial on bribery charges at the same time. According to the statements of the prosecution, the decision will not affect the trial of Schmitz and Ruef on the charges against them which will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

WHERE IS JACK LONDON?

Friends of the Author Are Growing Anxious About Him.

San Francisco, Jan. 10.-Friends of Jack London, the author, are beginning to feel uneasy over his failure to ar-rive at the Marquesas islands which he rive at the Marquesas islands which he was expected to reach early in December. London left Hilo, Hawaii, October 7 last in his boat, the Snark, for Marquesas and is about a month overdue. It is supposed that the Snark, which is equipped with a gasoline engine is drifting about as the result of injury to her machinery. Besides London, Mrs. London, a couple of friends and a small crew are on board the vessel. The small crew are on board the vessel. The steamer Mariposa is due here January 25 from La Hi Tahiti and it is hoped that she will bring news of the party.

Weather Indications. Chicago, Jan. 10.—Forecast for Kan-sas: Fair tonight and Saturday; colder

POLITICAL GOSSIP

Populist State Convention to Be Held March 12.

Committee Meets in Topeka and Issues Call.

ATTENDANCE IS SMALL

Only Fourteen of the Membership of Forty.

Newspaper Reporters Are Excluded From Meeting.

March 12 was the date selected last night by the Populist State Central committee for the meeting of the Populist state convention. The convention will be held in Topeka, and the specific purpose is to elect delegates to the Populist National convention in St. Louis on April 2. though the convention may go ahead and nominate a state ticket. That depends on whether the legislature enacts a direct primary law.

"I never did anything in my life that I didn't think was all right."

Pressed for a more direct reply, Mr. Walsh answered:

"Yes, I thought the securities were good."

Walsh's answers indicated that he later discovered that his judgment han been bad, but in order to rescue the bank from an unfortunate investment more money had to be risked.

Asked whether it was his intention as president of the bank to keep on buying the bonds of the rallroad so that the extension could be built, Mr. Walsh replied:

"I intended to get the road in the committee meets, solemnly adopts a resolution excluding newspaper men, and then stays in session until midnight. The exclusion resolution is always approved by the newspaper reporters because they don't want to stay and listen to the "rag-levening" any more than the Populists want them to stay. It is a mutually agreeable arrangement, but it is entirely different from the opendoor policy adopted by the Republican and Democratic committees.

After the meeting last night, Chairman George Hanna made public the following call:

"To the Populists of Kansas:

"There is anything in my life that ly adopts a resolution excluding newspaper men, and then stays in session until midnight. The exclusion resolution is always approved by the newspaper reporters because they don't want to stay and listen to the "rag-levening" any more than the Populists want them to stay. It is a mutually agreeable arrangement, but it is entirely different from the opendoor policy adopted by the Republican and Democratic committees.

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"To th jokes. The committee meets, solemnly adopts a resolution excluding news-

"To the Populists of Kansas:

"There is ample reason to maintain the organization of the People's party, with the record of the People's party as the advocate of reform principles which have since been claimed in part by both of the old political parties each claiming to be the champlon of the same. We are proud of the People's party record in reform and we would gladly greet the old parties if they would adopt our pure democratic principles of government in relation to finance, land and transporta-

lation to finance, land and transportation.
"What we call the People's party was organized in the homes and school houses of the country and not in its capitals and chief cities. It or-

other reform organizations, having issued a call for a national convention to be held in St. Louis April 2, 1908, for the purpose of nominating candidates for president and vice president of the United States, with a representation of two delegates for each congressional district, four for the state at large and one at large for each 1,000 votes cast for the People's party partynal toket in 1904 making issued a call for a national convention of the case instead of until the further order of the court because it may be drove up. His presence was greeted with loud and ironical cheers, accompanied by much hooting and shouts of "we want manhood suffrage." The police were still trying to maintain order when Prince von Buelow drove up. His presence was greeted with loud and ironical cheers, accompanied by much hooting and shouts of the state at large and one at large for each 1,000 votes cast for the People's partyn partyn pational toket in 1904 making. party national ticket in 1904, making a total of 26 delegates for this state.

"Therefore the state central com-mittee hereby calls a state convention of true Populists to meet in Topeka, March 12 to elect delegates to the Populist national convention at St. Louis, to elect a state committee and take such further action as that com-mittee shall deem best for the inter-

mittee shall deem best for the interests of the People's party."

The Populists who attended the committee meeting last night are: Chairman George W. Hanna, Clay Center; D. W. Boutwell, Topeka; E. C. Fowler, Topeka; W. W. Wiley, Topeka; Edwin Taylor, Edwardsville; Nels Anderson, Topeka; W. F. Rightmire, Topeka; Ed S. Waterhury, Emporia: Topeka; Ed S. Waterbury, Emporia;

The Holton Recorder says: "The vote of the county central committee 12 to 1 in favor of a resolution endorsing Balley for governor seems to leave no doubt in the minds of anyone that Jackson county is for the ex-governor and will elect a Bailey delegation to the state convention. It is a significant fact that a large minority of the members of the committee were four years ago anti-Bailey and in favor of a Hoch delegation. There has evidently been a radical change of sentiment toward Bailey since he was refused a nomination for a second term. The sober judgment of voters of all factions now is that W. J. Balley gave the state a good honest adminstration and that it was unfair to him to turn him down as was done. The people of Jackson county know Balley pretty well, many of them are personally acquainted with him, and they know that he is a loyal friend to the people and that there is no shadow of foundation for the stuff published in the Topeka Capital charg-ing him with favoring the railroads and Standard Oil company. The writer of this personally knows that no man in the state has better reasons for disapproving of the lawless methods of the Standard than W. J. Balley. It is the Standard than W. J. Balley. It is now a matter of political history and well known to the people generally that it was a combination between a lot of politicians and the railroad political attorneys that defeated Balley for a second term."

The Abilene Reflector says of Bailey's candidacy: "W. J. Bailey of Atchison is a candidate for the Republican nomis a candidate for the Republican nom-ination for governor. Grant Hornaday has quit: Tom McNeal won't run; Le-land's candidacy is not considered ser-lously. In the opinion of those famil-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

THROUGH THE TUBES.

New Subway Trains Carried 140,000 Passengers the First Day.

New York, Jan. 10.—The Brooklyn bridge crush which has for years been the wonder of all who looked on it from outside and the bane of the existence of traffic superintendents, policemen and officials as well as those who had nightly to suffer from it, is over, according to the statements made last night by those who have tried to regulate it. The new subway tunnel under the East river to Brooklyn ended its first day last night with success to its credit. It is estimated that 140,000 passengers went through the tubes and that means 140,000 who on other days crossed the bridge. From 5:09 to 6:30 o'clock last night 27,000 passed through the tube according to the estimates of Superintendent Hedley of the Interborough company. Superintendent Reeves of the Brooklyn bridge operating department estimated that there was a falling off of five thousand passengers an hour during the rush time on the trains and it is estimated that the falling off on the surface cars which cross the bridge was at least 35 per cent. ing off on the surface cars which cros the bridge was at least 35 per cent.

ONE WIFE TOO MANY.

For This George Augustus Cook, of George Moore, Is Arrestell.

There were only five out of town members of the nittee present at the meeting. It total attendance was 14 out of a total membership of 40. Of course the Populists do not have any expectation of electing anything in Kansas, but they want to preserve their party organization for the purpose of co-operating with the National committee in the presidential campaign.

The Populist committee, as usual, held its meeting in secret. That is one of the regular annual political jokes. The committee meets, solemnitee for the presence of the regular annual political presence of the committee meets, solemnitee for bigamy at that time because rested for bigamy at that time because no complaint had been filed. Last even-ing Mrs. George Moore of Galesburg. ing Mrs. George Moore of Galesburg. Ill., dropped in, and today she secured a warrant for the over-married Mr. Moore-Cook. In the complaint she says that she was legally married to "George Moore," as he then called himself, in Galesburg. Ill., five years ago; that he deserted her at that place, came to Topeka and in April, 1907, married Mrs. Myrtle Lowe, of this city, under the name of "George Augustu Cook." Moore-Cook, who has been hanging around town since his marriage, and has been in custody on several minor charges and suspicions in the meantime was at once arrested and locked in the

was at once arrested and locked in the

county jail.

Cook claims that he thought his former wife was dead when he married the

FEDERATION LOSES.

Motion to Amend Court's Boycott Order Is Denied.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Justice Gould of the supreme court of the District of Columbia today overruled a motion made by the American Federation of Labor to amend the court's order in in its capitals and chief cities. It organizes sovereign political powers and admits no other organizations to be sovereign. It has no head centers. Unlike committees of other parties which flourish best when people are dormant, our committees cease to live when the people abandon their home organizations.

"Whereas, The national committee of the Populist party, meeting with other reform organizations, having issued a call for a national convention of the case instead of until the further issued as a call for a national convention of the case instead of until the further issued as a call for a national convention of the case instead of until the further issued as a call for a national convention of the case instead of until the further issued as call for a national convention of the same and the court's order in the case of the Buck Stove and Range to the parliament building increased rapidly and soon the case of the Buck Stove and Range to company of St. Louis, in which the court recently temporarily enjoined the federation from placing the company thousands. When the doors were opened those nearest to them attempted to force their way into the building. The police resisted and managed to keep the people back. A dozen men did force an entrance, but the order was erroneous because it was made to run until the final decree in the case of the Buck Stove and Range to building increased rapidly and soon the numbered many thousands. When the doors were opened those nearest to them attempted to force their way into the federation publications. The mode of the case of the Buck Stove and Range to building increased rapidly and soon the three case of the Buck Stove and Range to building increased rapidly and soon the three case of the Buck Stove and Range to building increased rapidly and soon the torget in the case of the Buck Stove and Range to building increased rapidly and soon the case of the Buck Stove and Range to building increased rapidly and soon the torget in the case of the Buck Stove and Range to building i should deal with the company. The motion also contends that the order abridges freedom of speech of all the defendants and freedom of the press The police did not draw their weapons. which is protected by the first

The court decided that it would not

MOST PECULIAR LAW.

Iowa Congressman Seeks to Repeal It by Joint Resolution.

Washington, Jan. 10 .- The repeal of what has been denominated by some jurists as "the most peculiar law in the United States" is the idea of a cal liberals, said he would not rest joint resolution introduced today by Mr. Birdsell (Ia.). The law in question is a New Mexico statute which has been in force for five years under which all damage suits against New Mexican

The Vorweartz, the leading socialist railroads for personal injuries must be brought in the courts of that territory and affidavits in support thereof must be made personally within the territory and before the expiration of 90 days from the date of the accident, failing which the railroad concerned more it. which the railroad concerned may itself enter suit against the injured per-son and obtain judgment of nonliability. Representative Birdsell, stigmatiz-ed the law as "the strangest monstros-ity on American statute books."

JOINT FINE IMPOSED.

Saloon Keepers Must Pay For De priving Minor of Support.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—A municipal parts of the city. There have been column for and David McHale, saloonkeepers. guilty of having deprived Raphael DeHaven, five years old, of means of support by selling intoxicants to his father and imposed a joint fine of \$600. The suit was brought by Mrs. Jennie DeHaven in behalf of her son. The case is regarded by attorneys as a test which may eventually go to the

The Tax Assessor Named.

Erie, Kan., Jan. 10.—T. B. Limbocker, one of the oldest citizens of Erie, has been chosen by the county commissioners as county tax assessor.

Mr. Limbocker has been township trustee here for a number of years and thas long been prominent in county politics. Sam Baughman of Chanute and W. H. Nation of Shaw were also candidates.

Pig Iron Surplus Reduced.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 10.—The surplus of pig iron which has accumulated since October because of the collapse of the iron market had been reduced in the past few weeks from 90.000 tons to less than 55,000 tons and the curtailed production will er dealers will accept orders for iron under \$13.50 per ton for No. 2 foundary.

WANT TO VOTE.

German Socialists Create a Sensation in Berlin.

Hold 35 Mass Meetings in the Capital.

MARCH IN PROCESSION

Demonstration in Front of the Parliament Building.

Large Body of Police Called Out to Keep Peace.

Berlin, Jan. 10 .- The most intense excitement has been aroused here by an interpolation presented recently to the Prussian lantag by a liberal member, demanding the introduction of manhood suffrage in the elections of members of the lower house of the Prussian lantag. Last night no fewer than 35 socialist mass meetings were held in Berlin, as well as many others in the country districts in favor of the movement. Today before the lantag convened socialists to the number of 1,000 marched in procession by the parliament building. This demonstration assumed a somewhat threatening aspect and a large body of police was called to the scene. They surrounded the entrances to the building, but there was no actual disorder.

Under the present electoral system in Prussia there are three classes of electors. Up to the present time the laboring man has been completely deprived of representation in the Prussian parliament owing to the fact that he was overwhelmed at the final elec-

tions by the other two classes tions by the other two classes.

The categories of electors are formed arbitrarily by dividing the total amount of taxation received by the state into three equal parts. A small number of wealthy persons paying the first third of total of taxation select a certain number of men from their ranks to act as final voters. A more extended number of less wealthy persons, who pay the next third of the full amount of taxation, choose an equal number of final electors, while the third class of voters, composed of the remainder of the third class of the remainder of the population and including the workmen, whose numbers reach to the millions, are allowed to select a number of final voters equal to that chosen by each of the other two classes. The total number of final electors selected by this process them. total number of final electors selected by this process then proceed to cast the final vote, at which the representa-tives of the first named classes always vote solidly together, thus shutting out any possibility of the election of a rep-resentative of the working classes.

Prince von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, has made known his inten-tion of speaking on this subject during the debate which is to follow the presentation of the interpolation.

The crowd before the parliament

and no arrests were made. festants remained in the vicinity of the

When the debate on the suffrage question opened Prince Von Buelow declared that the conservative party would not permit the solid founda-tions of the Prussian elective system to be shaken and this statement was subscribed to by Herr Malkewitz, spokesman of the party, Herr Porsch, speaker for the center party, said was in favor of manhood suffrage.

Herr Kraus of the national liberals was in favor of reform in the elector-

organ, is distributing extras this af-ternoon declaring that the hour has struck for the masses to demand representation in parliament. After being driven away from the neighborhood of the landtag building, the crowd made its way in the direction of the imperial palace. The police barred the streets palace. The police barred the streets leading to the palace, but they could not clear the square facing the imperial residence, where the family of the emperor are now living. In spite of the cold weather, the crowd grew rapidly. It was composed principally of the unemployed, of which it is estimated that there are at present no less than 50,000 in Berlin. In the square some of the demonstrators became disorderly and

were at once arrested.

The entire police force of Berlin has been called out for duty in the principal

of the main thoroughrares and these resulted in numerous arrests.

The most serious encounter was at the Kurfuesrten bridge. Here the police had to charge with drawn sabres. The motion for manhood suffrage was discussed in landtag amid great uproar and finally rejected without a division.

Pig Iron Surplus Reduced.